

## HOUSE IN HOT FIGHT OVER CHURCH NAME

Cries of "Shame!" and Hisses Greet Suspected Move to Block Changes.

### HARMONY FINALLY REIGNS

Dr. Manning's Commission Reports Catholics Favorable to Church Unity.

A resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to revise the Book of Common Prayer was carried amid acrimonious discussion in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Paul's Church, a New York member of the House of Deputies, was named and greeted with cries of "Shame!" when he characterized the opposition to an amendment to this resolution, specifically prohibiting the submission of any change of church name to such commission, as an attempt to rob the church of one of its choicest treasures.

The amendment was first voted down, but reconsidered and finally adopted. Even a layman could see that in this case the lines of battle between high churchmen and low churchmen were being drawn. An effort of high churchmen to prevent the discussion of a change in the name of the church was apparent, but there were differences as to how the shelving of the proposition was to be accomplished.

Various known to favor the change of name were quick to resent any imputation that they sought to accomplish their object indirectly and by subterfuge, but they were just as unwilling to have it put down in black and white that the change of name was not involved in the resolution to have the prayer book revised.

The action came upon memorials that had been referred to the committee on prayer books from the diocese of California and from the convocation of the missionary districts of Arizona, relating to the appointment of a joint commission to consider the revision of the Book of Common Prayer. The committee reported to the house for its action this resolution:

Resolved, That a joint commission consisting of seven Bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen be appointed to consider and report to the next convention, such amendments and changes in the Book of Common Prayer as they may deem advisable, and to present conditions, if in their judgment such revisions be necessary.

### Dr. McKim Leads Opposition.

No sooner had the resolution been read than the Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington was on his feet with an amendment which provided that no proposal to change the title-page of the Prayer Book or the name of the church shall be referred to the commission.

In supporting his amendment he said: "There has been introduced another memorial from the diocese of California asking that the title-page of the Prayer Book be changed. We don't want to see that matter referred to the committee on prayer books. The context of the last three years on this subject has hardly conduced to the peace of the church. We talk much of church unity and we have subscribed to the world conference which has the matter in its charge. As a preliminary to that conference we should give an example of our unity. The conclusion is abroad that we in this church are not united. We have discussed the question with a spirit not altogether conducive to peace within our ranks."

Dean Grosvenor, who is chairman of the committee on prayer books, said the only thing to do was to pass the original amendment because if that were not done the question of changing the church name would arise in another form. The Rev. Dr. McKim then moved that the Rev. Dr. McKim be asked to withdraw his amendment, but Dr. McKim sat silent and it went to a vote. The amendment was lost by a vote of 227 to 197.

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## "GREEN COPS" BEGIN WALDO EXPERIMENT

Sing Song of Gophers as They Get Ready to Relieve 501 Old Timers.

### CAPTAINS GIVE ADVICE

Duggan Tells Them "It Takes a Real Man to Keep Out of Trouble."

Police Commissioner Waldo's model policemen—501 of them, with spic and span uniforms, glistening shields and brand new revolvers—manned the Fourth inspection district yesterday under Inspector Dwyer. They were ready for duty promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 8:30 the first company of recruits marched two abreast from the West 100th street, the West Sixty-eighth street and the West Forty-seventh street stations, and soon afterward the new policemen were patrolling posts.

Only four men of the old force were left in the Fourth inspection district, with the exception of the men attached to the Arsenal station in Central Park. The four survivors of the upheaval are Inspector Dwyer, Capt. John H. Boyle of the West 100th street station, Capt. William W. Duggan of the West Sixty-eighth street and Capt. Edward R. Walsh of the West Forty-seventh street. The Arsenal station was not disturbed in the Commissioner Waldo decided not to include Central Park in his "new broom" experiment.

With the new policemen Mr. Waldo leaves he can run the district in an almost ideal manner. The Commissioner sent 191 of the new men to the West Forty-seventh street station, 191 to the West Sixty-eighth street station and 119 to the West 100th street station, making a total of 501 men.

Only one of the new policemen failed to appear for duty yesterday. James F. Lally, who was locked up on Sunday night for shooting and killing John J. Deighan of 225 East Forty-third street.

The 501 men were drilled by Capt. William H. Koehler of West Point, who said that they were the best recruits he ever handled.

Captains Gave Final Advice. Before the men were sent to their beats their captains gave them final advice. Capt. Duggan, in the West Sixty-eighth street station, talked for almost half an hour to his men.

"Keep your eyes on the ground," he said. "Don't go along with your head in the air and thinking you are the best. Remember that you are not. Remember to be civil and that people have a right to ask questions. Don't take offense easily. It takes a real man to keep out of trouble. You can never recall a bullet unless it has left your gun. Don't forget that."

The ability of the new men to handle revolvers was praised by Harry Seligman, who had charge of the pistol practice. "These birds," said he, "are really something. No one of them had any trouble in qualifying, but the best of them all is John J. Donohue, who's gone to the West 100th street station. He made five bullseyes out of five shots at a distance of forty feet. I just got tired of watching him out ammunition."

Sang a Song of Gophers. It was a happy lot of new cops that gathered in the West Sixty-eighth street station before 8 o'clock. They were singing merrily a song that ran when "We meet a gopher and he tries to start a row. Word, however, soon reached them to 'ban the gopher' and they sang their uniforms in comparative silence.

Inspector Dwyer sent word to the captains to use patience with the recruits and not to be hard with them in the first few days. He also sent word to the policemen who were transferred, thanking them for their service.

Patrolman Bellotti took the first prisoner to the West Sixty-eighth street station. He arrested a young woman, apparently intoxicated, who attracted a crowd and refused to move on.

Two of the new policemen, Imnich and McCall, attached to the West Sixty-eighth street station, brought Mrs. Alice Spencer, a negro, of 212 West Sixty-first street and Albert Cook, a negro, of 218 West Sixty-first street, a road and food dealer to the station house last night. He did not know what charge to make against either.

Imnich told Lieut. Manning that the woman had been arrested because she said she had tried to kiss a Canadian and then insisted on her taking back the quarter and leaving the store without the word.

Lieut. Manning was puzzled himself for a few moments. He was in the point of entering a charge against Cook when the negro produced the quarter and gave it to Mrs. Spencer.

"McCOOY'S RUBBER STAMP." Thus Mitchell, Answering Attack, Designates John J. Fitzgerald. John Purroy Mitchell said yesterday that Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who attacked him last week in the House of Representatives, did not speak as a Democrat but as a Tammany man.

"If you will allow for the natural exaggeration which you may expect from a man who has been so severely attacked," said Mitchell, "and will take Fitzgerald's statements and change it so that wherever he said 'Democratic party' it shall read 'Tammany Hall,' I believe it is substantially true as he carried it."

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in two of the three amendments to the constitution which were adopted last week by the House of Deputies and which extend voting privileges to the deputies from missionary districts within the United States and give deputies from districts within the bounds of the United States all privileges except that of voting. The House of Deputies has not yet acted on the constitutional amendment making the office of Presiding Bishop elective.

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## MITCHELL'S ECONOMY DERIDED BY McCALL

Opponent Had City Pay \$1,000,000 in \$400,000 Railroad Bargain, He Says.

### COAKLEY CALLED AID

"Alleged Bank Burglar," Mitchell Asserts, in Ranks of McCall Men.

John Purroy Mitchell, in lieu of making a speech yesterday—his voice is still in bad shape—issued a statement last night expressing doubt that Edward E. McCall was sincere when he talked economy.

Judge McCall, on hearing that Mr. Mitchell had questioned his sincerity, said that Mr. Mitchell knew he would root out kind of extravagance he would root out.

"Tell him," said Judge McCall, "that I wouldn't mention the city's buying a stretch of track belonging to the Ulster and Delaware Railroad in the new Catskill aqueduct region. The place where the tracks lay will be submerged when the streams are dammed. The city paid the tracks at one side of the reservoir and paid the company \$1,000,000."

Calla Mitchell "Gilding Mind." The guiding mind of that transaction was John Purroy Mitchell, said a committee of one to look over the ground, and it was on his report that the purchase was confirmed.

In Mr. Mitchell's talk on economy he said that "Murphy and his contractor friends" always assumed the mask of virtue when they wanted the people's vote.

"Think of it," he said. "Tammany preaching economy. Tom Foley for economy. Murphy for economy. Johnny Ahearn for economy. Haffen for economy. All the contractor boys that fattened at the public trough before 1910, when the city was a growing town, grew hungry, all for economy. Economy—bought economy at the expense of the things you want and need; at the expense of schools and hospitals, parks, playgrounds, and kind of things that are the more left for good pickings in fat contracts."

"The only economy," he added, "that Tammany has ever practiced is economy which keeps contractors satisfied."

Points to "Coakley, Ex-convict." Across from Tammany Hall there used to operate the Metropolitan Equipment and Supply Company. This concern, the dummy of politicians, received orders from Tammany Hall departments for supplies. It bought the supplies from merchants from whom they knew they were bought them and added from 50 to 600 per cent. for its services. This was the Tammany method. I stopped it when I was Commissioner of Accounts, and when President McAdams came to office he gave the city's business to honest business men and took it away from politicians. Is that the kind of economy that McCall favors? No. Tammany's economy has ever practiced it.

The lengths to which Murphy, Foley et al. are willing to go to abet their men in the interests of Tammany economy are evidenced by the operations of Albert Coakley, ex-convict and alleged bank burglar and would-be fraudulent voter."

"I know nothing about what he says of the men he mentions," said Judge McCall. "I have never heard of him. Let them defend themselves."

YOM KIPPUR COST THEIR JOBS. Hebrew Street Car Men Won't Work—Insubordination, Says Company. Five Hebrews, who said they represented thirty Hebrew conductors and motormen who were discharged by the New York Railways for refusing to work on Yom Kippur, visited Times Square on Saturday. They said they had asked for a holiday, but their request had been denied and they were told that if they did not report for work on Saturday, the Jewish holiday, they would be discharged. They did not work and accordingly lost their places.

From the office of the superintendent of transportation of the New York Railways it was learned that the men had been discharged for insubordination.

## UNDERWOOD IN RAGE AT HOBSON IN HOUSE

Continued from First Page.

either to affirm or deny the reports that he had used such characterizations. Mr. Underwood retorted that he had merely relied upon Senator Bankhead's testimony under oath that a large part of the money for Mr. Underwood's campaign had come from Wall Street.

"Well, the gentleman knows that I did not know that as Senator Bankhead did," said Mr. Underwood.

"But why did not my friend and the people's friend [Underwood] at least look at the books and find out?" queried Hobson. He added that Underwood was a dummy being used as a tool of Wall Street and declared that such a dummy could likewise be used as a tool of the liquor interests.

After further sparring Mr. Hobson put his accusations in this way: "I have stated, and now I repeat it, that I would resent the statement of any man who intended to reflect upon my friend's integrity or who would impute the slightest moral turpitude to him. I believe he has done his duty as he sees it, but my interpretation was this, and this is it: That the gentleman is simply a type of the politician that has reigned but is to be dethroned—a type that plays the game and allows to come into the game agencies that help to win."

Hobson's Belief. Mr. Underwood demanded again with more heat to know the basis of Mr. Hobson's charge that the House leader was the tool of the liquor interests, and in response Mr. Hobson said he believed the liquor interests had found in Mr. Underwood the strongest man to oppose Mr. Hobson.

"I will say to this House," replied Mr. Underwood, "that no man can be a tool of the liquor interests unless he is a tool of the liquor interests. I am not a tool of the liquor interests. I am a tool of the people."

This was greeted with cheers and it was apparent that the members of the House were standing almost to a man behind Underwood.

Referring to the fact that as the framer of the tariff bill he had been placed in a position where temptation and power-interests had been brought to bear on him, Mr. Underwood declared that he had been true to his trust. Mr. Hobson retorted that Mr. Underwood was on the fence in the contest to make Alabama a prohibition State.

"That is untrue," snapped Mr. Underwood. "The gentleman from Alabama cannot tell where I stood, but I was everywhere else did."

Getting into his stride the House leader referred to his eighteen years service in Congress, and declared that his record had been a record of honesty and integrity.

The House again applauded wildly. Mr. Underwood continued.

Underwood and Presidency. "Friends of mine asked me to become a candidate for the Presidency. At first I refused. They became insistent, and then I stated if I became a candidate it must be on condition that I would be free to stay here in my place, doing my duty, and take no part in that campaign [applause] and I did it."

"I did not leave here because my party was on the firing line. I was at the headquarters of my campaign committee just three times, and the gentleman from Alabama, because I did not contribute to my campaign fund, says that I am a tool of the interests or a dummy that cannot be depended upon."

"After the delegates had got to Baltimore, a charge was made that I was a Wall Street candidate, and that was a first time I heard it. And that charge was untrue. I never was."

"Subsequent to the election and after the proper campaign contributions had been made, I was told by the manager of my campaign that Mr. Ryan made the contribution to my campaign without asking any commitments as to any policy in that connection or any policy, saying it was given solely on the basis that I was a Southern man and he was anxious to see a Southern man elected to the Presidency."

"It is no unusual thing for these men to make such contributions. Does the gentleman from Alabama charge that Col. Roosevelt was a tool of the interests because these Perkins subscribed to his campaign fund?"

Refers to the President. "Does he charge that the President of the United States is a tool of the interests because Mr. McCormick [of the harvester corporation] subscribed to his Presidential campaign fund or because Mr. Thomas Fortune Ryan subscribed \$10,000 to his campaign fund when he was a candidate for Governor of New Jersey?"

"The gentleman from Alabama" continued Mr. Underwood, "will never get the President of the United States to agree with his statements that I am a tool of the interests, liquor or otherwise because the President knows where I stand and what I fought for."

A reference by Mr. Hobson to a statement in the Congressional Record of May 12, 1915, concerning Mr. Underwood brought a quick response.

"Everybody knows," said Mr. Underwood, "that at one time there was a serious disagreement between Mr. Ryan and myself. The membership of this House did not take Mr. Ryan's side on that occasion and the country has not done so."

"But Mr. Ryan was in a position at one time where he challenged and criticized everything I did. We have forgotten our differences for the good of the party, but I challenge the gentleman from Alabama to get a statement from Mr. Ryan that I am the tool of any interests. The gentleman knows he could not do it."

"Of the gentleman change the form of that and I will accept the challenge," interrupted Mr. Hobson without rising from his seat, an omission that brought a mild rebuke from Speaker Clark.

"My challenge is very clear," responded Mr. Underwood. "Mr. Ryan knows I have done my duty here; that I have served my country as a truthful, honest, God-fearing man. He would not make any such charge to the benefit of anybody."

Hobson Interrupts. "Mr. Wilson knew about other campaign contributions and he took occasion to scorn Mr. Ryan's and others," interrupted Hobson again.

"I do not know," said Mr. Underwood, "whether the President understood about Mr. Ryan's contribution to his campaign or not."

"I do not stand here to challenge the motives of the gentleman [Hobson] even if he does desire to challenge," continued

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Mr. Underwood. "I merely say that when the gentleman charges that there is a note in my eye he had better examine his own." Mr. Underwood recalled that when the Payne bill was up for consideration Mr. Hobson voted for high duties on lumber. At the time the gentleman cast that vote on lumber there were great lumber interests in his district, and at the same time they were reducing the tax on pig iron and other iron products of my district," said Mr. Underwood. "Some of my constituents were protesting, but I was my vote for lower duties in the interest of the masses of the people."

Mr. Underwood concluded as follows: "I wanted to say to the gentleman that so far as I am personally concerned, no matter how much mud he may sling at me during the coming campaign, I do not intend to become involved in any such controversy. I welcome his criticism of my record in a legitimate way."

"I shall endeavor to criticize his record in a gentlemanly and legitimate way. But no matter what he may say I can assure him he cannot provoke me into wading in the mire of dirty politics in Alabama."

Another round of applause, which showed the sympathy and approval of the House followed the conclusion of Mr. Underwood's speech.

BANKRUPT CAN'T SHUN ALIMONY. Court Says Neither Discharge Nor Death Ends Liability. The Court of Appeals has decided that a woman who has recovered a judgment against her husband in a divorce suit is entitled to collect the money although her husband was discharged in bankruptcy after the judgment was recovered.

Mrs. Eliza T. Williams divorced William Williams in South Dakota in 1902 and got a judgment for alimony and costs.

All the precedents date points to the election of Major M. M. Neely, Democrat, and it seems that his majority will be determined largely by the size of the vote for Governor A. Laughlin, Progressive. Senator Julian G. Heine, Republican, has made an aggressive campaign. The campaign brought into the district several thousand dollars of the vote for Governor A. Laughlin, Progressive.

General Davis for the Democratic Senator Nathan Goff, Congressman Willis Kelly, Frank Peters, Sutherland and others for the Republicans and for the Progressives, Senator Chapman and James R. Garfield.

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